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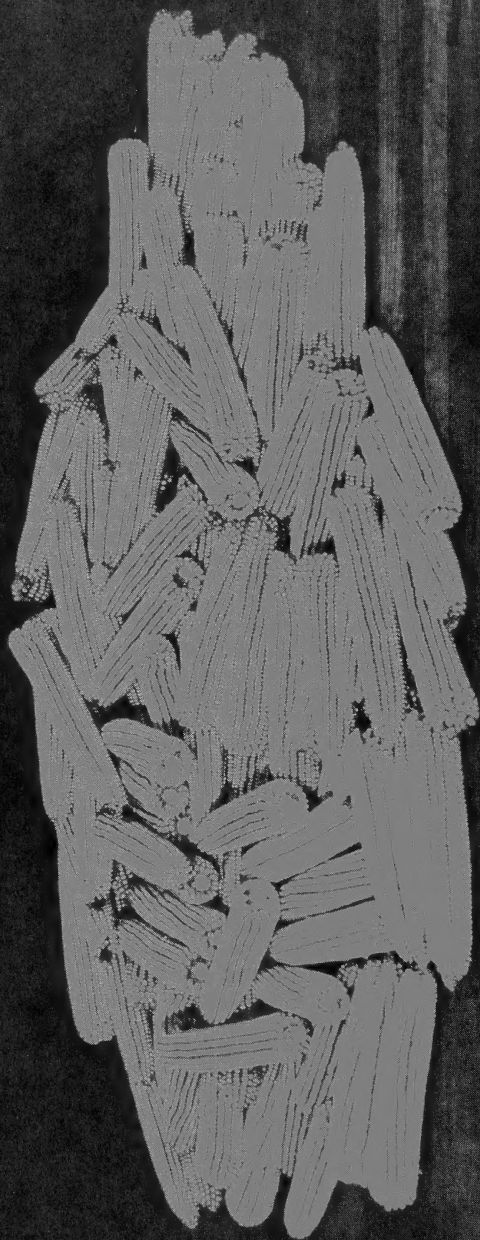
MEMO

PFISTER CORN COMPANY

EL PASO, ILLINOIS

**YOUR GUIDE TO
BETTER HYBRIDS**





About the 187 Hybrids . . .

Lester Pfister began farming when he was seventeen years old on land his grandfather had broken from open prairie. It wasn't long before he began to wonder why some of his corn produced a better yield—why some stalks stood in times of drouth and wind and some did not. He began making ear-to-row tests to determine which strains of open pollinated corn were most productive. M. L. Mosher, Woodford County Farm adviser, was greatly interested and proposed that young Pfister weigh and record yields in a comparative three year test of 118 open-pollinated Woodford County strains. When the tests were completed, it was evident that one strain, entered by George Krug of Minonk, Illinois, was far superior to the other strains. Pfister discarded his old seed and planted Krug corn exclusively. News of the new corn quickly spread throughout the corn belt and Pfister sold over 100 bushels of his 1922 crop for seed purposes.

During the following years, 1925 through 1932, he experimented in breeding, crossing, testing, discarding, selecting, recording—making over 100,000 careful pollinations—until, in 1932, his first successful crosses of inbreds were developed. One of the inbreds, developed in the 187th row of his fields was so *outstanding* in desirable char-

acteristics that it was made the basis for each hybrid developed by Lester Pfister. Inbred 187 has been maintained in its pure state (as have all Pfister inbreds) over the years, and is still a part of each hybrid produced by Lester Pfister. This is the reason for the name "The 187 Hybrids."

All Inbred and Foundation seed used in the production of "The 187 Hybrids" is produced under the personal supervision of Lester Pfister. In 30 years of breeding corn, he has amassed a vast amount of information on the corn plant. He recognizes the difference between the strong and the weak plant, he knows which inbred to save and which one to throw away, he knows how the seed must be handled and what records must be kept—and only through the application of his knowledge can he be sure of the quality of the seed that he is offering for sale.

The production of "The 187 Hybrids" is quality controlled, which means maintaining individual characteristics in each of the hybrids, season after season; maintaining the high standards of grading and germination; and even providing ample supplies of seed in the grade sizes that most farmers want. In short, Controlled Quality means fulfilling our obligation to the farmers who plant "The 187 Hybrids" to provide a supply of seed on which they may depend season after season after season.

MAKING A YIELD CHECK

Find Ear Corn Yield

First:

Husk and weigh the corn in the number of HILLS as shown on the table for check-rowed corn. If drilled, refer to drilled corn table, and husk and weigh the number of LINEAL FEET as shown. The result in pounds represents the EAR CORN YIELD per acre in bushels at 70 pounds per bushel. Next, correct for shelled corn yield.

Correct for Shelled Corn Yield

Second:

Shell 20 pounds of the ear corn and multiply the shelled corn weight by 5. The result is the shelling percentage. 80% is the standard shelling percentage on the basis of 56 pounds of shelled corn from 70 pounds of ear corn. Multiply the ear corn yield by the percent above or below 80%. ADD this result to the ear corn yield if ABOVE 80% or SUBTRACT if BELOW 80%. The result is the SHELLED CORN YIELD. Next, correct for moisture.

TABLE FOR DRILLED CORN

3 Ft.	3 Ft.-2 In.	3 Ft.-4 In.
207 Ft.	196 Ft.	186 Ft.
5 In.	5 In.	6 In.

(Measure and Husk the number of Lineal Feet as shown in above chart corresponding to the distance between rows.)

TABLE FOR CHECK-ROWED CORN

		3 Ft.	3 Ft.
	3 Ft.	2 In.	4 In.
3 Ft., 0 In.....	69.....	65.....	62
3 Ft., 2 In.....	65.....	62.....	59
3 Ft., 4 In.....	62.....	59.....	56
3 Ft., 6 In.....	59.....	56.....	53

(Measure the distance between rows and between hills. Husk the number of hills shown on chart. Example: If corn is planted 3 Ft., 4 In. x 3 Ft., 6 In., husk 53 hills.)

HOW TO CORRECT EAR CORN YIELD FOR SHELLING PERCENTAGE

To determine the number of bushels of shelled corn represented by a given number of bushels of ear corn, use the following method: Shell 20 pounds of ear corn and weigh the shelled corn. With this weight of shelled corn refer to the table below. The percentage figure opposite the weight of shelled sample is then multiplied by the number of bushels of ear corn. This will give the number of bushels to be subtracted from or added to the original ear corn bushelage. For example: 100 bushels of ear corn (at 70 lbs.) which gives 14 lbs. of shelled corn from a 20-pound ear sample indicates that 12.5% is to be deducted. On the basis of 100 bushels, this would mean that you actually had only 87.5 bushels of shelled corn.

Weight of Shelled Sample	% to Subtract	Weight of Shelled Sample	% to Add
14.0	12.5	16.0	0.0
14.1	11.9	16.1	0.6
14.2	11.2	16.2	1.2
14.3	10.5	16.3	1.9
14.4	10.0	16.4	2.5
14.5	9.4	16.5	3.1
14.6	8.7	16.6	3.7
14.7	8.1	16.7	4.4
14.8	7.5	16.8	5.0
14.9	6.9	16.9	5.6
15.0	6.2	17.0	6.3
15.1	5.6	17.1	6.9
15.2	5.0	17.2	7.5
15.3	4.4	17.3	8.1
15.4	3.7	17.4	8.7
15.5	3.1	17.5	9.4
15.6	2.5	17.6	10.0
15.7	1.9	17.7	10.5
15.8	1.2	17.8	11.2
15.9	0.6	17.9	11.9

Grade Requirements for Yellow Corn, White Corn and Mixed Corn

Grade No.	Mini- mum test weight per bushel	Maximum limits of—			
		Mois- ture	Cracked corn and foreign material	Damaged kernels	
				Total	Heat- damaged
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.....	54	14.0	2	3	0.1
2.....	53	15.5	3	5	.2
3.....	51	17.5	4	7	.5
4.....	48	20.0	5	10	1.0
5.....	44	23.0	7	15	3.0
Sample grade.....	Sample grade shall include corn of the class Yellow Corn, or White Corn, or Mixed Corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.				

From U. S. G. S. A. Form No. 90, Revised 1941.

Correct Moisture Content for No. 2 Corn

Take the moisture test of the shelled corn and multiply the shelled corn yield by the percent above or below 15.5%—SUBTRACT this result from the shelled corn yield if ABOVE 15.5% or ADD if BELOW 15.5%. The result is the shelled corn yield per acre corrected to 15.5% or NUMBER 2 CORN.

HOW TO CORRECT YIELDS FOR MOISTURE CONTENT

At the same time you weigh your crop, shell a 2 lb. sample and seal in a fruit jar or glassine bag. Take it to your elevator to have moisture test made.

After determining the actual moisture in sample, refer to table below. If corn is below 15.5% moisture, add weight in the amount of the percentage indicated. If corn is above 15.5% moisture, subtract an amount equal to the percentage indicated opposite the moisture in corn. For example: 100 bushels of corn with 10.5% moisture is equal to 105.9 bushels of 15.5% moisture corn or 100 bushels plus 5.9%.

% Moisture in Corn	% to Add	% Moisture in Corn	% to Add
10.5	5.9	13.0	3.0
11.0	5.3	13.5	2.4
11.5	4.7	14.0	1.8
12.0	4.1	14.5	1.2
12.5	3.6	15.0	0.6

% Moisture in Corn	% to Subtract	% Moisture in Corn	% to Subtract
15.5	0.0	20.5	5.9
16.0	0.6	21.0	6.5
16.5	1.2	22.0	7.7
17.0	1.8	23.0	8.9
17.5	2.4	24.0	10.1
18.0	3.0	25.5	11.8
18.5	3.6	30.5	17.8
19.0	4.1	35.5	23.7
19.5	4.7	40.5	29.6
20.0	5.3	50.5	41.4

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dry Measure

2 pints	1 qt.
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel

NOTE: A bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.

Linear Measure

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5½ yards	1 rod or pole
16½ feet	1 rod or pole
40 rods	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 statute mile
320 rods	1 mile
5280 feet	1 mile

U.S. Government Land Measure

A township = 36 sections each 1 mile square.

A section = 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square = 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long North and South and
a quarter mile wide = 80 acres.

Other Land Measures

10 rods by 16 rods	1 acre
5 rods by 32 rods	1 acre
4 rods by 40 rods	1 acre
5 yards by 968 yards	1 acre
40 yards by 121 yards	1 acre
20 yards by 242 yards	1 acre
220 yards by 198 feet	1 acre
110 feet by 396 feet	1 acre
60 feet by 726 feet	1 acre
300 feet by 145.2 feet	1 acre
4840 square yards	1 acre

Square Measure

144 sq. in.....	1 square foot
9 sq. feet.....	1 square yard
30¼ sq. yds.....	1 square rod
272¼ sq. ft.....	1 square rod
160 sq. rods.....	1 acre
640 acres.....	1 square mile

HOW TO COMPUTE CAPACITY OF CRIBS

Square or Rectangular Crib

Multiply the length by the width by the depth of grain (all in feet). Multiply this sum by 2 and divide by 5. The result is the number of bushels ear corn at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for shelling percentage and moisture as directed on preceding pages.

Round Crib

Multiply the diameter (distance across center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth (all in feet). Multiply the sum by .315. The result is bushels at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for moisture and shelling percentages.

Piles of Corn

When heaped in form of a cone: Square the depth and square the inches of slant height (i.e., multiply each by itself). Subtract the lesser of these amounts from the greater. Multiply the difference obtained by the depth in inches. Multiply this product by .0024. The result is the bushels shelled corn at 70 lbs. bu. basis. Correct for moisture and shelling percentage. When corn is heaped against a straight wall divide this result by two.

The above formulas give bushels of 70 lb. basis ear corn. For shelled corn capacities in bushels double number bushels ear corn and correct for moisture content.

POPULATION PER ACRE

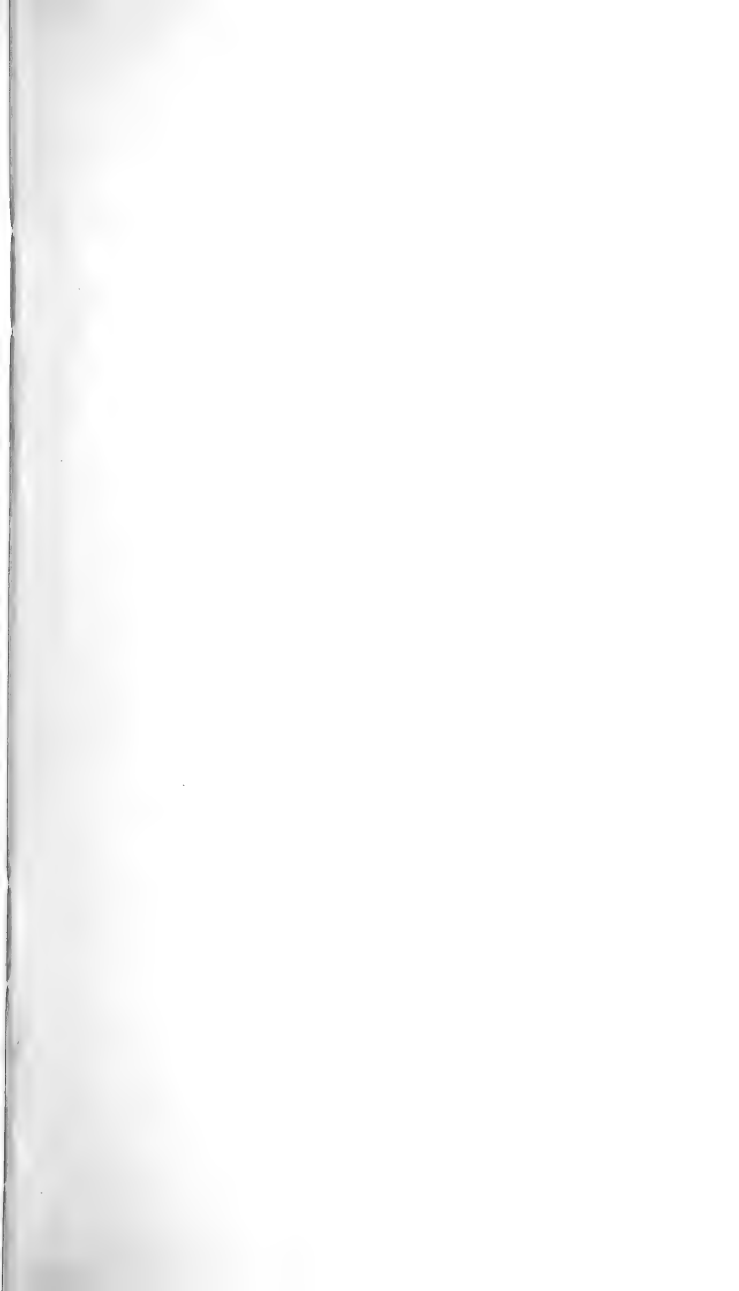
Row Spacing 3'4"

Hill drop	2 per hill	3 per hill	4 per hill
19" spacing	16,504	24,756	33,008
25" spacing	12,544	18,816	25,088
29" spacing	10,814	16,221	21,628
33" spacing	9,502	14,253	19,004
Checked Corn			
3'4" x 3'4"	7,840	11,760	15,680
Drilled corn			
3'4" x	8" 19,600	14" 11,200	18" 8,710





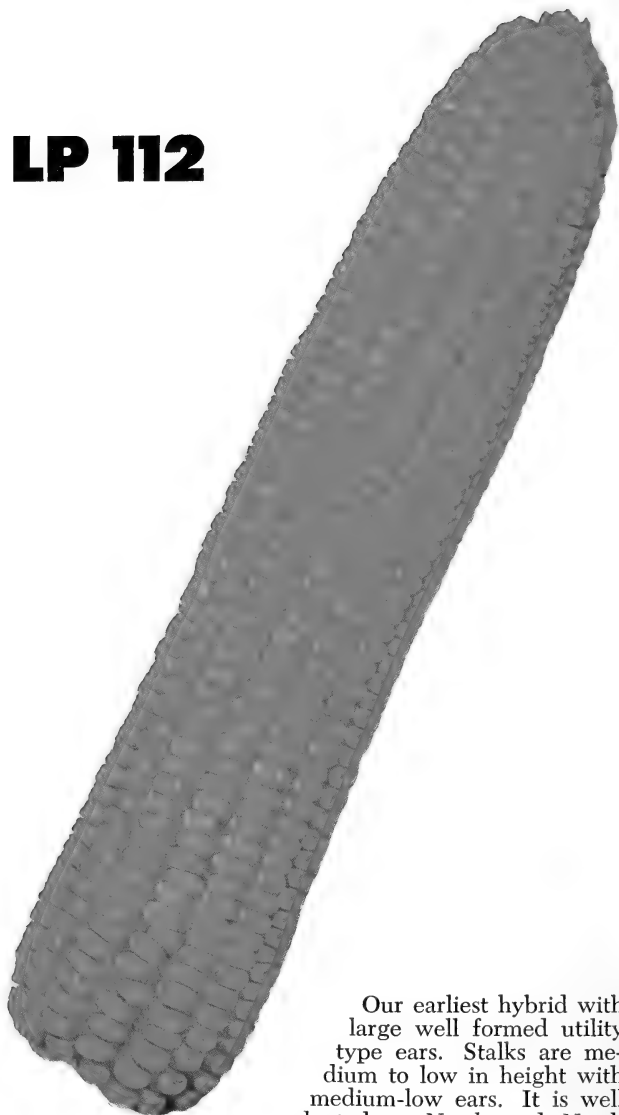






Lester Pfister (above) is the dirt farmer whose meticulous perseverance developed the famous Pfister 187 Inbred from which he later produced "The 187 Hybrids" shown and described on the following pages. From the wide range of characteristics in these hybrids you can pick one or more that will produce well on your farm and prove to be a good investment for you.

LP 112



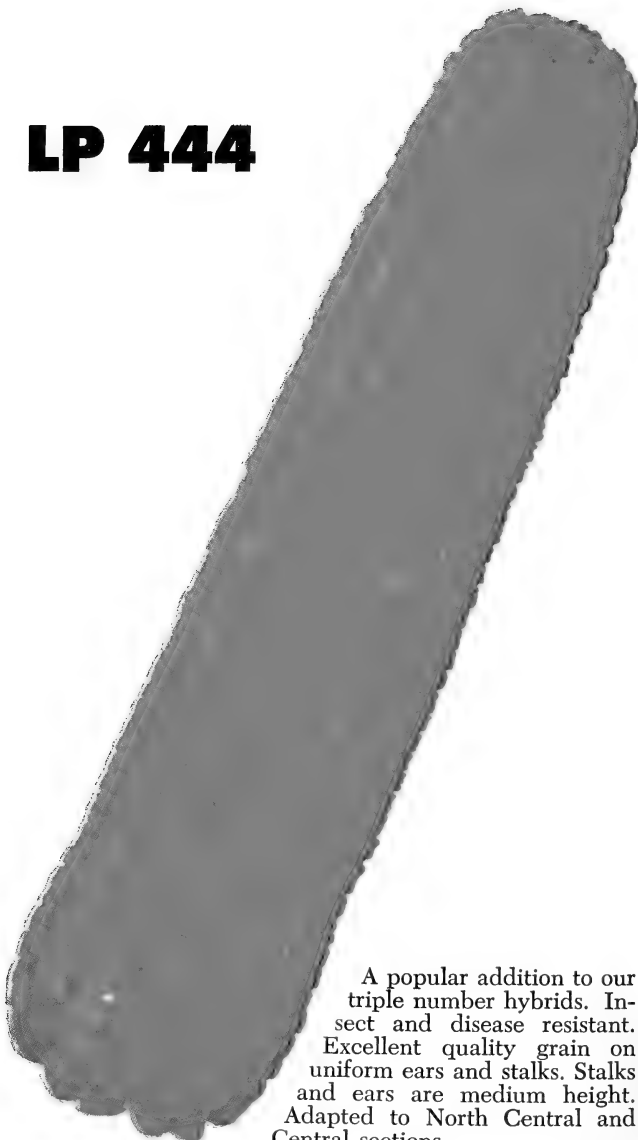
Our earliest hybrid with large well formed utility type ears. Stalks are medium to low in height with medium-low ears. It is well adapted to North and North Central sections of the Corn Belt.

LP 123



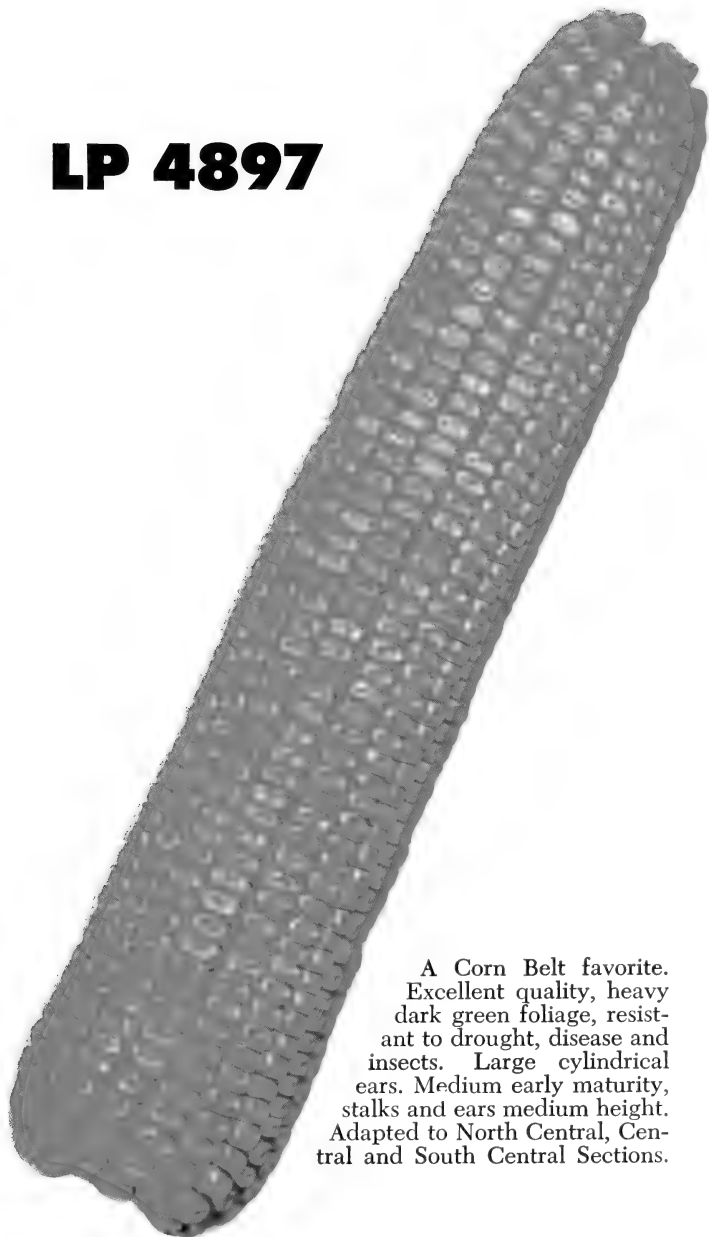
Large eared, deep grained, medium height stalks and ears, sparse foliage. Combines high yield and early maturity. Well adapted to feeding. Has wide range of adaptability in the North Central and Central sections.

LP 444



A popular addition to our triple number hybrids. Insect and disease resistant. Excellent quality grain on uniform ears and stalks. Stalks and ears are medium height. Adapted to North Central and Central sections.

LP 4897



A Corn Belt favorite. Excellent quality, heavy dark green foliage, resistant to drought, disease and insects. Large cylindrical ears. Medium early maturity, stalks and ears medium height. Adapted to North Central, Central and South Central Sections.

LP 280



Medium early maturing hybrid, large cylindrical ears, dark green foliage, stiff stalks and ears are medium height. Widely used in North Central and Central sections.

LP 360-I



An improved 360 with the high yielding ability, shelling percentage and quality of old 360 with lodging resistance that makes it a favorite in the North Central and Central sections.

LP 555



This high yielding medium-early hybrid with excellent quality grain is rapidly becoming a favorite with farmers. Stalks are medium height with well placed ears. Well adapted to a variety of soil types and has outstanding lodging resistance. Very tolerant to insects. Adapted to North Central, Central and South Central sections.

A detasseled 187 Hybrid seed field—one full mile long.

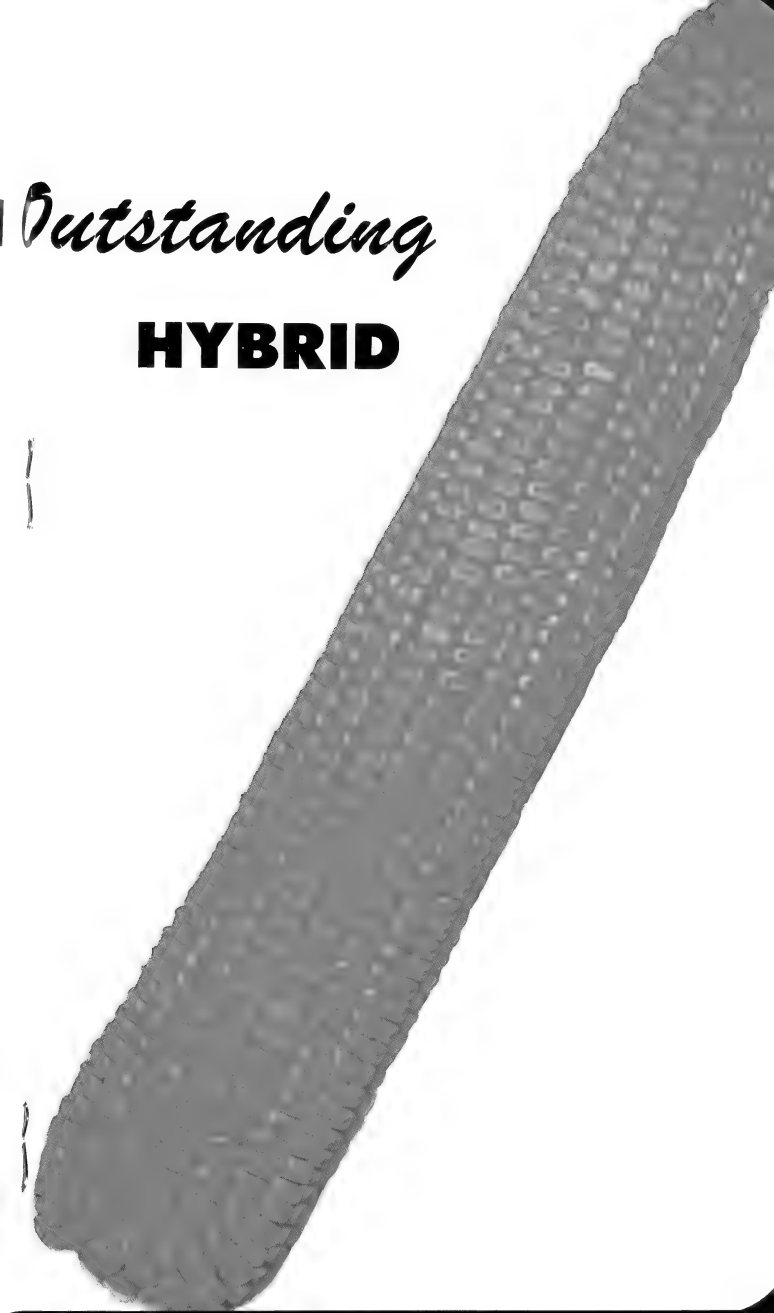


LP 456 . . . AN

Combines the desirable characteristics of high yield, quality, adaptability and lodging resistance into one great hybrid. Ears are medium height on stalks, and are large and cylindrical. Well adapted for North Central, Central and South Central sections.

Outstanding


HYBRID





Perfect picker corn . . . sturdy stalks with heavy ears spaced just right. This is a 187 Hybrid.

LP 380



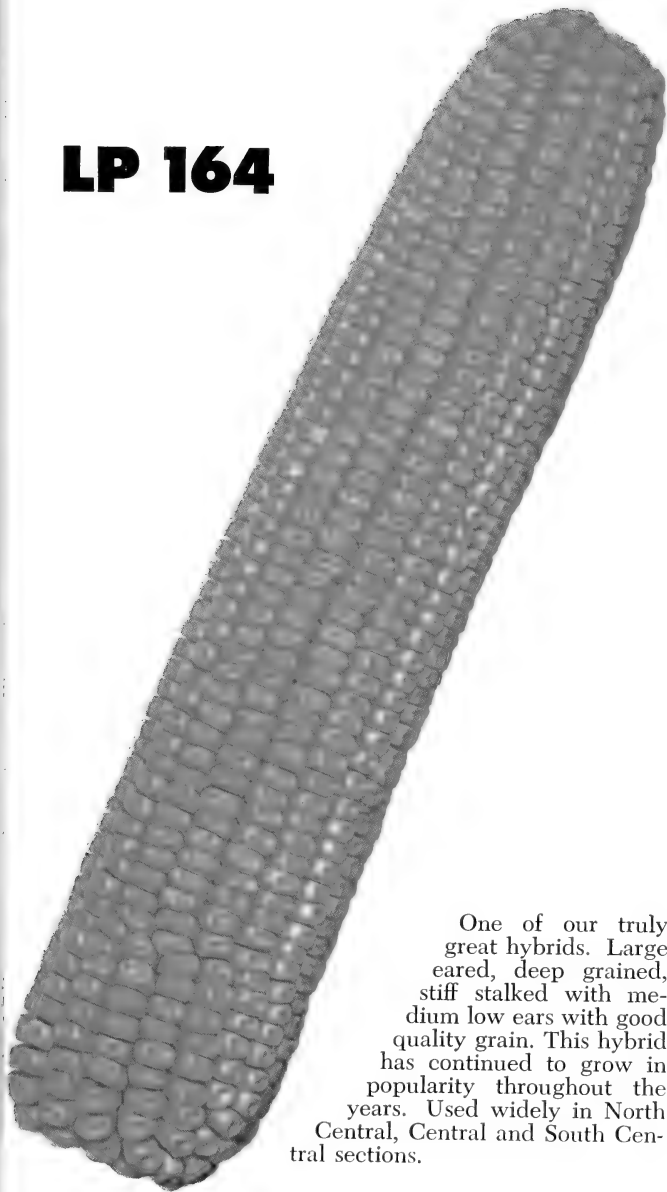
One of the most dependable hybrids in production today with a wide range of adaptability. Stalks and ears are medium height. Excellent quality. Lodging resistant. This hybrid withstood the test of time. Used in North Central, Central and South Central areas.

LP 5897



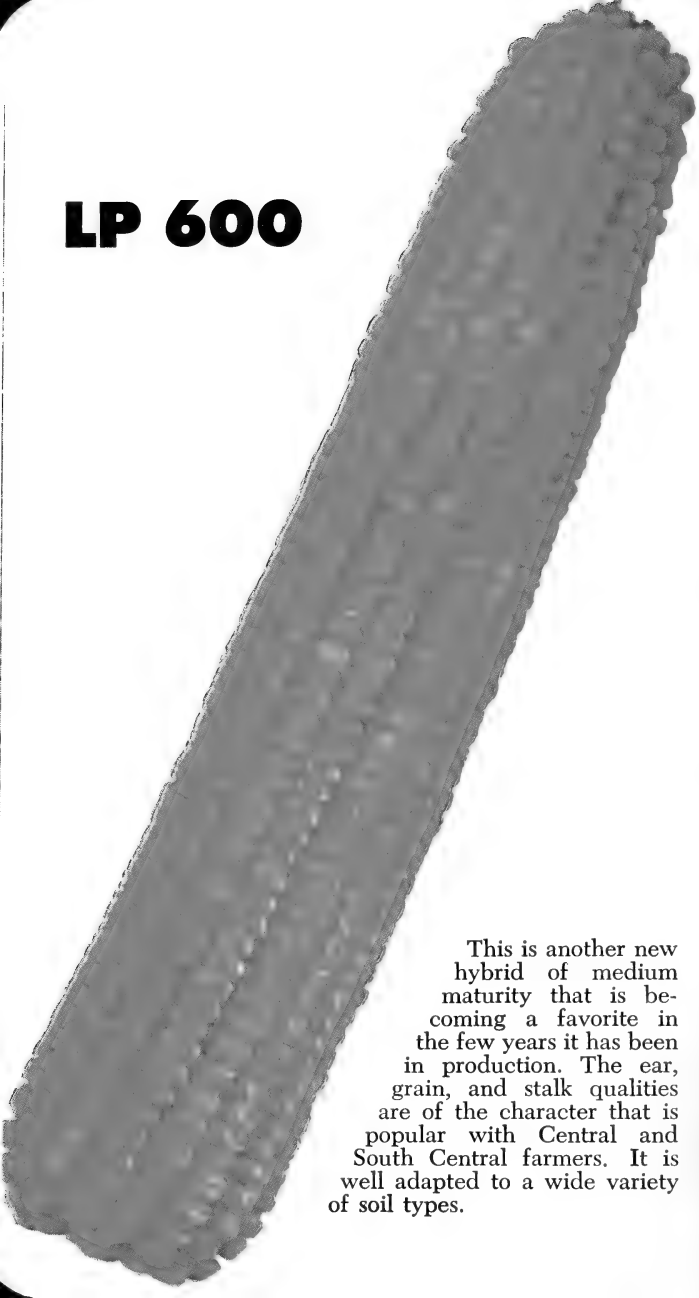
A very uniform, medium early hybrid. Adapted to a wide range of soil and seasonal conditions. Grain excellent quality and plants are dark green and of medium height. Used in North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 164



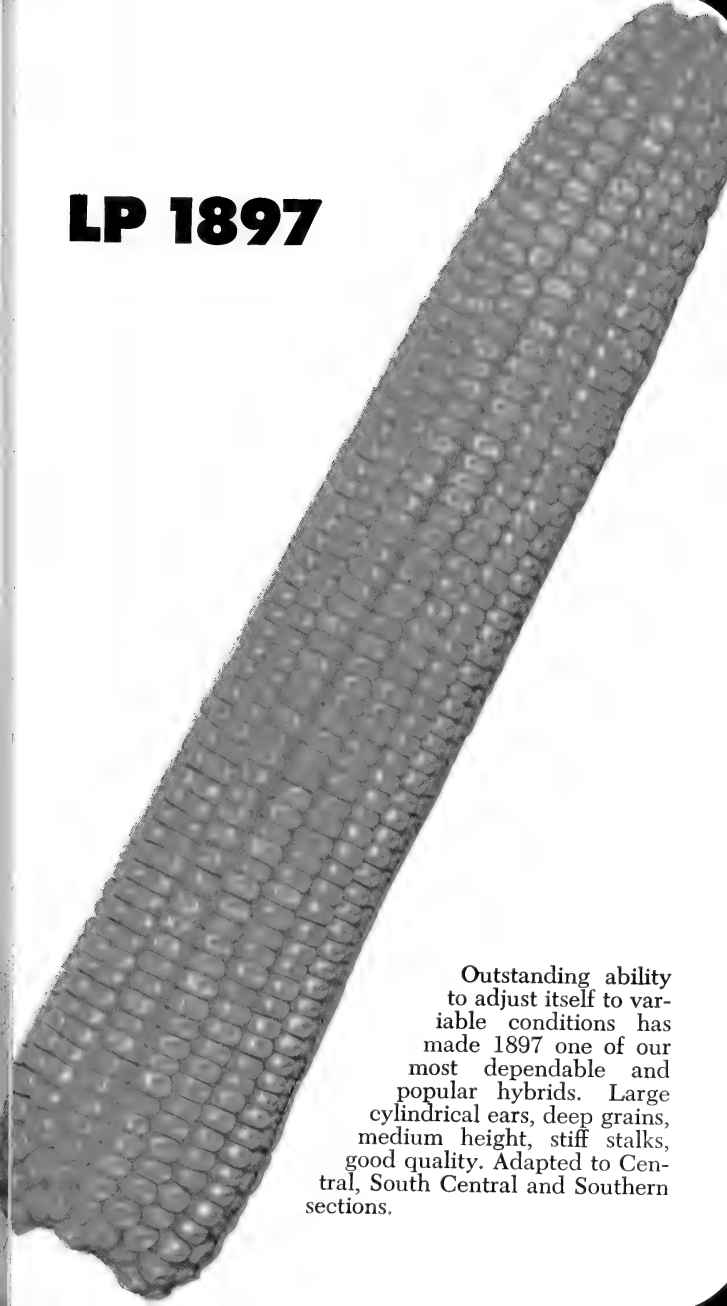
One of our truly great hybrids. Large eared, deep grained, stiff stalked with medium low ears with good quality grain. This hybrid has continued to grow in popularity throughout the years. Used widely in North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 600



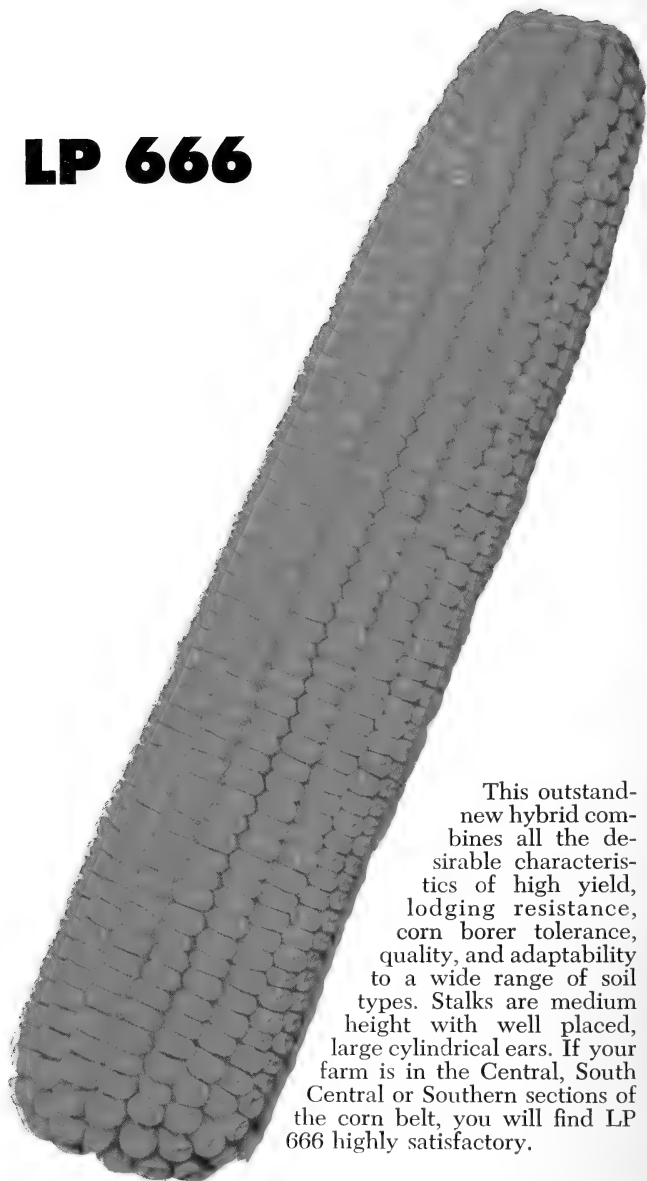
This is another new hybrid of medium maturity that is becoming a favorite in the few years it has been in production. The ear, grain, and stalk qualities are of the character that is popular with Central and South Central farmers. It is well adapted to a wide variety of soil types.

LP 1897



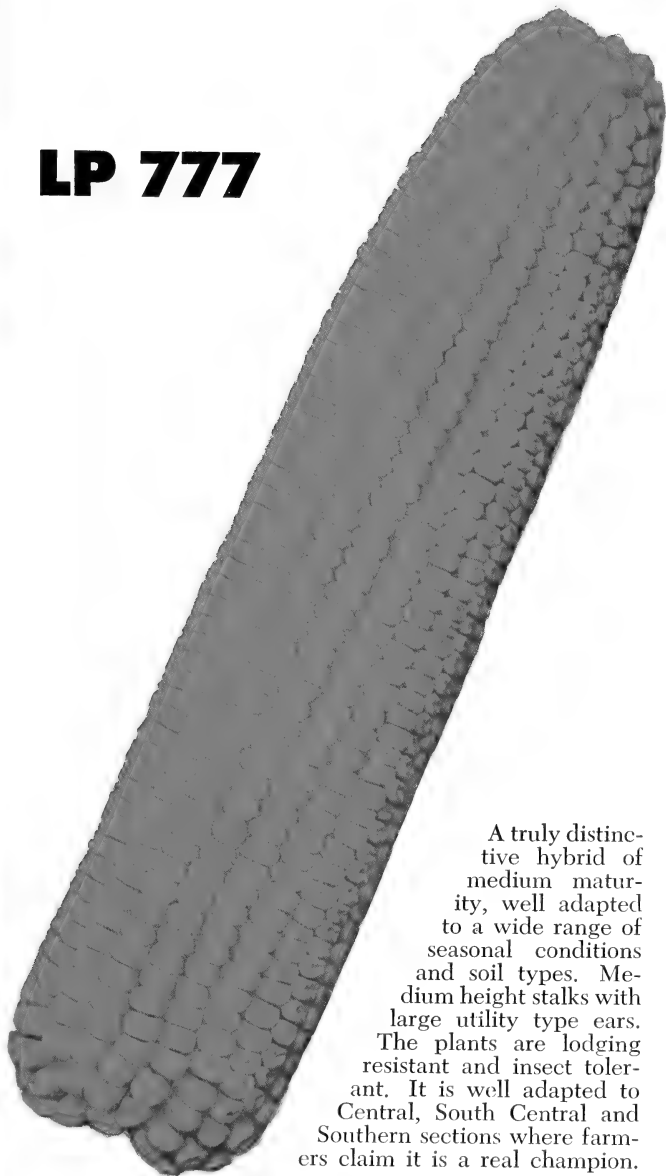
Outstanding ability to adjust itself to variable conditions has made 1897 one of our most dependable and popular hybrids. Large cylindrical ears, deep grains, medium height, stiff stalks, good quality. Adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections.

LP 666



This outstanding new hybrid combines all the desirable characteristics of high yield, lodging resistance, corn borer tolerance, quality, and adaptability to a wide range of soil types. Stalks are medium height with well placed, large cylindrical ears. If your farm is in the Central, South Central or Southern sections of the corn belt, you will find LP 666 highly satisfactory.

LP 777



A truly distinctive hybrid of medium maturity, well adapted to a wide range of seasonal conditions and soil types. Medium height stalks with large utility type ears. The plants are lodging resistant and insect tolerant. It is well adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections where farmers claim it is a real champion.



The PROOF of the Pudding—heavy, well-filled ears uniformly spaced on sturdy stalks standing in line for the picker. This is a field of 187 Hybrids.





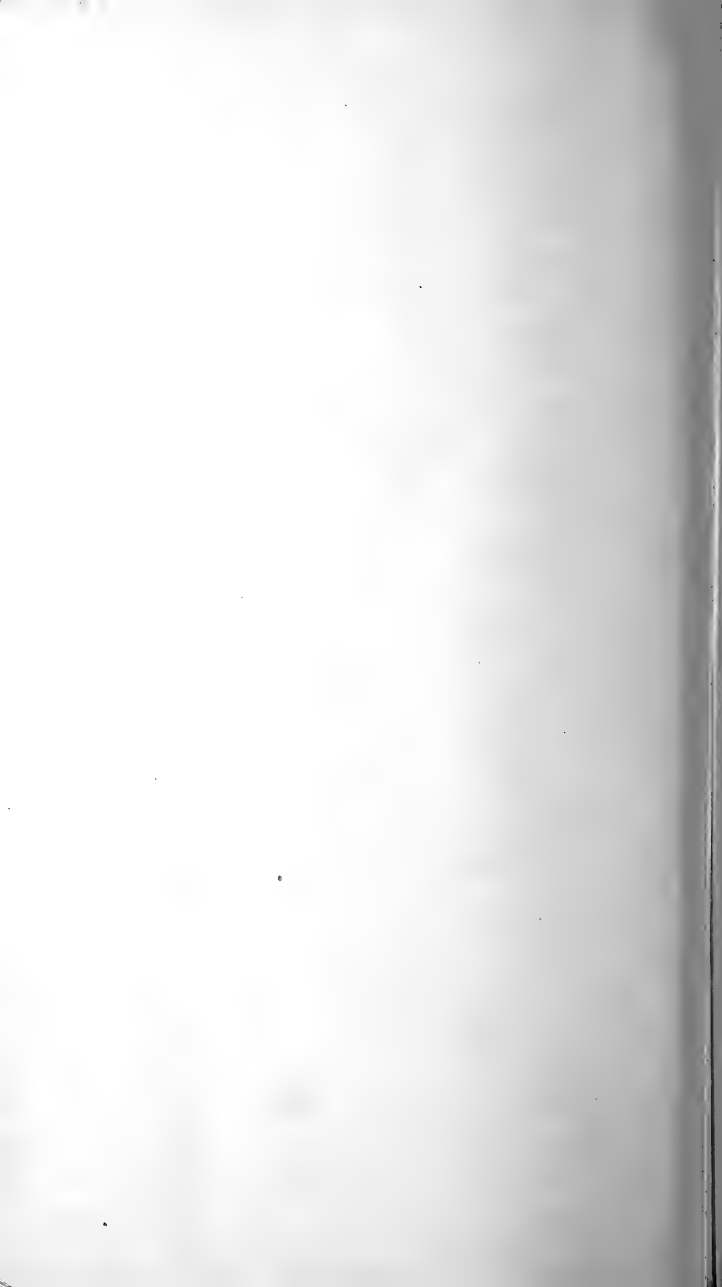


















1956

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
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29	30	31	26	27	28	29	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
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SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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30	30	31

1957

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
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MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
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..	30
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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